HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol III. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1822. No. 146.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

NOTICE.

ON the 28th inst. which will be Thursday of court week, I shall sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the market house in Hillsborough, a likely young negro woman with a male child two years and three months old. The woman is a good cook and washer, and a very good hand in the field.

Dennis Hargis.

Nov. 4, 1822. 44—tds

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *ADAMS & YOUNG*, are requested to come forward and settle the same before the first day of December next; as these accounts which remain unsettled on that day will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

Wm. H Adams.

Nov. 4. 43—3w

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, *FOR SALE.*

DR O'FARRELL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 32 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

Andrew M'Broom vs. *Josiah W. Baldridge* } Original attachment, levied on the lands of the defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah W. Baldridge, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Josiah W. Baldridge be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk***

Price adv. $3 25. 34—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

John Bruce vs. *Herndon Haralson jr* } Original attachment. "Levied on one pair shovel and tongs, as pointed out by Mr. John Bruce, the plaintiff in this case."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Herndon Haralson, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless he appear at the next term of said court and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk*.**

Price adv. $2 50 36—2m

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in the town of Greensborough two or three weeks since, a roan Horse, nine or ten years old, his neck marked with the collar, and some saddle marks on his back. A reward of five dollars will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, and all reasonable expenses paid.

John M. Dick.

Greensborough, Nov. 2. 43—3w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent meloration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect the moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive, and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

A new method of heading Cabbages in Winter.

Last fall, at the usual time of taking in cabbages, I had a number well grown, but which had no appearance of a head. I dug a trench on the southern declivity of a hill, about eighteen inches wide and twenty or twenty-two inches deep, and took eighty-six cabbages of the above description, and set them out in the bottom of the trench in their natural position, with the roots well covered with sand; then filled the trench with straw on each side of the cabbages, and completed the work by throwing on more straw and forming a ridge of sand over the whole to keep out frost and water. In the latter part of March I opened the trench and took out the cabbages, and found each one with a common sized head, white, solid, and well tasted.

N. J. Mirror.

Manufactures and Agricultural varieties.—Among the articles which obtained premiums at a late agricultural fair, in Alleghany county, Pa. were *Japanned Waiters* and *Trays*, made at Pittsburgh; *Castor Oil*, from fifteen acres of beans, raised in that county; and *Cigars*, from tobacco, also raised in that county.

Great Crop.—Messrs. J. and M. Pratt, of Madison county, New York, raised the present year, from three acres of ground, the astonishing quantity of four hundred and ninety-four and a half bushels of Indian corn; an average of one hundred and seventy-two and a half bushels to the acre.

Mammoth Pear.—We received yesterday, from a friend in Salem, a present of a pear, which was one of six brought into that market, weighing 8¾ lbs. and which measure 12 inches in circumference. It grew on the orchard of Mr. Nathaniel Burnham, of Essex, on a young tree from which he gathered eleven bushels.

[*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Vermont Products.—At the agricultural fair for Windsor county, Vt. gen. Z. Curtis took the premium for corn, being 118 bushels and 31 quarts on one acre and five rods of land. Abel Barron, esq. raised 104 bushels 11 quarts on an acre. A cow of W. Johannot yielded 93 pounds 10 ounces of butter, between the 27th of April, and the 27th September, averaging 9 pounds per week.

TOBACCO.

The "American Farmer" states, that some tobacco made by Judge Dorsey, of Maryland, last year, sold in Europe for $52 per hundred, and some which grew in Montgomery county, and sold in Baltimore for $37, brought in Holland the enormous sum of upwards of $60 per hundred.

MEANS OF PRESERVING EGGS.

M. Cadet, of Paris, relates, that on the 24th November, 1820, he put half a dozen fresh eggs into a glass jar, and filled up the jar with lime water, containing an excess of lime. On the 8th of September, 1821, the council of safety charged Messrs. Marc & Pariset to examine the result of this trial. One of the eggs, which by accident was cracked, without being broken, was found to be entirely coagulated, but did not emit the least unpleasant odour. The others were full, and had preserved entirely their transparency. When boiled during three minutes, they appeared very delicate, and of an excellent taste.

[*Ann. de Chem. Jan.* 1822.

From the Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun.

Mr. Jefferson's Opinion of Parties.

A gentleman of this town forwarded to Mr. Jefferson, a short time since, from the high respect which he entertained for his character and eminent public services, one of major McKay's orations, delivered in this place on the 4th of July last, without expecting any notice of its reception by him. Contrary to his expectation, however, he received, a few days since, the following complimentary letter thereon, a copy of which we have obtained for publication:—

Monticello. Sept. 5, 1822.

I thank you, sir, for the copy of your oration of the 4th of July, which you have been so kind as to send me, and I have noticed with satisfaction the observations on political parties. That such do exist in every country, and that in every free country they will make themselves heard, is a truth of all times. I believe their existence to be salutary, inasmuch as they act as censors on each other, and keep the principles and practice of each constantly at the bar of public opinion. It is only when they give to party principles a predominance over the love of country, when they degenerate into personal antipathies, and effect the intercourse of society and friendship, or the justice due to honest opinion, that they become vicious and baneful to the general happiness and good. We have seen such days. May we hope never to see such again!

Accept the assurance of my respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Samuel M. McKay.

From a Calcutta Paper.

SATELLITES OF VENUS.

The following singular property of the plain Mirror is new, it is believed, to the philosophical world. It was accidentally discovered by a gentleman a few days since, and as the subject may excite much speculation we give his account of it in his own words. "Sitting this morning, about gun-fire, with my back to the east, the window being open, and Venus shining brightly into the room, I was surprised to observe two satellites close to that planet reflected in the mirror which the bearer was holding before me. I turned round immediately and looked at Venus, steadily with the naked eye, but could not discern them. Again I looked into the mirror with the same success. I then tried another mirror, supposing that the appearance arose from some defect in the glass; but still the two luminous specks, like stars of the 6th magnitude, were distinctly visible. If the existence of this extraordinary property of the plain mirror, rivalling in its powers of magnifying, nay surpassing the finest instruments in the hands of the great Herschell himself, be confirmed by the experiments of other and more able observers than myself, it is difficult to say what wonderful discoveries may not shortly be made. The satellites of the inferior planets have long been a desideratum in astronomy, and if the honor of their discovery be reserved for our new Calcutta, Observatory, I shall sincerely rejoice that I have been the humble means in the hands of Providence, of pointing out the path. There is one thing that puzzles me to account for, unless we have recourse to a new and not improbable theory of optics. I allude to the circumstance of Venus not exhibiting in the mirror, her present gibbous appearance, which a very ordinary telescope will show, while the two satellites are distinctly represented in the speculum, though invisible to the most powerful instrument hitherto made. Those who are acquainted with the distinction between the rays of sensible and the rays of radiant heat, will be at no loss to conceive to what I allude. We are as yet but in the infancy of optical science, and light may have many properties which we are now perhaps on the eve of discovering."

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

We are indebted, says the New York Statesman, to a friend, for the following interesting letter addressed to him from Lisbon, by an intelligent American, who enjoys peculiar advantages in that city for obtaining accurate information of the political affairs of the county, observing the manners and custom of the people, and acquainting himself with whatever would be likely to arrest the attention of a stranger in quest of knowledge. The letter was written to a friend, and probably without the expectation of its finding its way into the columns of a public journal, but it will be not the less interesting to our readers on that account.

Lisbon, Sept. 11th, 1822.

Dear Sir—We arrived here the 5th of last month, and landed on the 8th of the same, after a most happy passage. I have not had much time or opportunity to make observations upon the many novelties around me. I find the same sun, a similar sky, and human forms like those I have seen before—but here the analogy ends. In stature, complexion, religion, manners, amusements, dress, food, habitations, &c. the Portuguese are materially different from us, as much so nearly as in their language. Nothing can be more fallacious than the partial and prejudiced accounts which travellers have given of this, and indeed I might say of every country, and of none more than our own. I find the people more moral, *apparently*, and certainly more clearly civil and tolerant than I had been taught to expect. I will not undertake to give you any just and adequate idea of them and their country till I have learnt the language, and have seen more. The language appears to be very easy to acquire, as it certainly is very agreeable to the ear. I have got so as to read the newspapers with the help of a dictionary, and begin to speak the language. I have viewed some ancient and noble churches and convents, but have by no means seen all or half the beautiful and vast works even of that kind, which Lisbon has to attract and reward the attention of a stranger.

My ignorance of the language has not prevented my being present at a sitting of the cortes. I find them a dignified and well regulated body. There is the same freedom of debate, and it is exercised to as great an extent as with us, though I think in some respects under better rules than the American congress.—There is never any difficulty or discontent about precedence in occupying the floor. The members who wish to address the chair, send their names to the president, and he calls them in *their turn*. Their speeches are not generally *so long* as our worthy countrymen make, which I think a very good quality in them. However, I have seen but little, inquired but little, and read but little of them, and therefore warn you to receive my statements accordingly. The president is elected every month, and also four secretaries, who are chosen from among the deputies themselves. I never saw more order and decorum, or more gentleman y feelings and manners than appeared to prevail in this assembly. The constitution appears to be firmly established, but its fate is supposed to hang on that of the Spanish nation. The latter has lately proposed to Portugal an alliance offensive and defensive; but there are great efforts making at this court to prevent such an arrangement.

Ferdinand openly avows himself at the head of the counter-revolutionists; and it is well understood that he organized and headed the late conspiracy. The constitutionalists in Spain have surrounded their unsteady king with their own party, and popular opinion compels him to give the sanction of his name and authority to the measures which are taking to punish and destroy his own friends. There he is. He can neither fly for foreign help, (for his flight would probably furnish the pretext which those *holy personages* desire,) nor help himself, nor save his friends. This state of things does great credit to the moderation and firmness, and political talents of the *liberals*. Every movement thus far, has issued in their triumph; and they are about forming a *cordon* to oppose "the cordon of health" in France, and, unless that is withdrawn, to excite the revolutionary elements which are known to exist there.

Sanitary cordon and holy alliance!! How treachery and falsehood do usurp honest names! I did not intend to have treated you to such a dish of politics. Farewell, and pray let me hear every thing from America.

Water.—A late English paper says—"Recent experiments, in many parts of England, have proved, that supplies of the best water may be obtained by properly boring the earth to a sufficient depth. The expense appears to be trifling, while the result is of the highest importance to all landed property. Fountains have been made in parishes where water has usually been sold by the gallon, which yield a constant supply, the year, round of a hogshead per hour."

This appears probable enough, when we call to mind how salt water is procured throughout the western states of the union.

Newspapers.—In the city of Caraccas the inhabitants do not receive their papers printed until a week after their date, it being thought a matter of very little consequence when the intelligence is retailed by the printer. What would our *quidnuncs*, who look as naturally for the daily sheet as for their breakfast, say to this?—*Georgian.*

The British Journals frequently reflect on the state of morals in this country—but we defy them to produce an instance like the following, which we know is not uncommon in England.

From the Bristol Mercury, September 20.

Ruinous Low Prices.

Thomas Jones, a painter at Cærlton, sold his wife on Thursday last, for *three pence*, with the proviso that if she did not please, after three days' trial, she was to be returned, and the purchase money divided between the parties. The most singular part of the transaction is, that the parties are not twenty years of age, and have not been married a month. Comment is quite unnecessary.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, November 18.

After the qualification of the members, on motion of Mr. Glisson, Bartlett Yancey, esq. was unanimously chosen speaker of the senate, and on being conducted to the chair, observed—

"*Gentlemen*—Permit me to assure you, that I duly appreciate, and take this opportunity of acknowledging, the deep obligation I am under to the senate, for the uniform confidence with which they have honored me.

It may be in the power of your presiding officer to do much towards maintaining the dignity of the body, and promoting the decorum of debate, but you must all be sensible that this can be much more effectually attained by the efforts of individual members. The deportment of this house, for several years past, affords the best evidence of what may be expected at the present session.

In the discharge of my official duties heretofore, I have often needed, and often received your kind assistance and support; and permit me to hope for it at this session: With a hope that our deliberations may be harmonious, and our labours useful to our country, I shall commence the duties of the station to which you have called me."

On motion of Mr. Glisson, gen. Covington was appointed clerk, and col. Clark assistant clerk of the house; and T. B. Wheeler and Rupt. Ray doorkeepers.

On motion of the same gentleman, a committee was appointed to draw up rules of decorum for the government of the senate, consisting of Messrs. Glisson, Branch and Cameron.

On motion of Mr. Wade, a writ of election was ordered to issue to the sheriff of Wayne, to hold an election on Thursday the 28th inst. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Ephraim Daniel, esq.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The senate was chiefly occupied in balloting for engrossing clerks, which resulted as stated in the minutes of the house of commons.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Sullivan presented a bill concerning the town of Lumberton, which passed three readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

Mr. Cameron from the select joint committee, appointed to prepare and report joint rules for the transaction of public business, reported the same, which were concurred with.

Mr. Barringer, of Cabarrus, presented "A bill to repeal an act passed in the year 1820, entitled, An act limiting the time in which judgments before a justice of the peace may be revived; also an act passed in 1821, entitled, An act to explain and amend an act passed at the last session of the general assembly, entitled, An act limiting the time within which judgments before a justice of the peace may be revived," which bill was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Spaight presented the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the governor's message as relates to internal improvements be referred to a select committee.

2. That so much as relates to the militia and the public arms, be referred to a select committee.

3. That so much as relates to education, be referred to a select committee.

4. That the reports from the legislatures of South Carolina and Massachusetts, on an amendment to the constitution of the United States, relative to the establishment of a national bank, be referred to a select committee.

5. That the report and resolutions received from Massachusetts, relative to the appropriation of a portion the public lands for education, be referred to the same select committee, to whom is referred that part of the governor's message which relates to education—and the foregoing resolutions were read and agreed to.

Mr. Cameron presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred all bills or other proposition relating to the judiciary.

Mr. Baker, of Gates, presented the following resolution:

That so much of the governor's message as relates to the reports of the State House be referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 18.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the general assembly, a large majority of both houses appeared and being duly qualified, proceeded to busines. Mr. Pugh moved that John D. Jones, the representative from the town of Wilmington, be appointed speaker of the house of commons: and Mr. Hill from Stokes, moved that James Mebane, one of the representatives from Orange, be appointed. Whereupon a ballot took place, and Mr. Jones was reported as duly elected, 65 votes to 55, and on being conducted to the chair, observed—

"*Gentlemen of the house of commons*—Accept my sincere thanks for the distinguished and unexpected honour you have conferred upon me. I am fully sensible, gentlemen, that I am deficient in the talent requisite for filling this chair with the ability and the dignity which should belong to it, and I should shrink from the performance of the duty, were I not flattered with the belief, that, with your kind assistance in time of need, and indulgence for my errors, I should be enabled to discharge the trust, if not with ability, at least with impartiality. I again, gentlemen, tender you my sincere acknowledgments for the honor you have done me."

Pleasant Henderson was appointed clerk, and Wm. B. Lockhart clerk assistant.

A nomination for doorkeepers was made; but from the death of Thomas Pound, one of the old doorkeepers, there being many candidates, the balloting was postponed till to-morrow.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Mr. Barringer from the balloting committee for doorkeepers, reported that John Lumsden, (the old doorkeeper,) was duly elected, but that no other person had a majority of votes.

A joint committee of both houses was appointed to wait on the governor, to inform him that the two houses are formed, and ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make to them.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed to wait on the governor, reported that he would make his communication to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

After several ballotings for a doorkeeper, Richard Roberts was reported to be elected.

On motion of Mr. Hill, a message was sent to the senate, proposing to appoint a joint committee to report rules of proceeding for both houses. The senate concurred in the message, and a committee was accordingly appointed.

A proposition was agreed to, to ballot for three engrossing clerks.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Bean, from the balloting committee for engrossing clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson and Thomas Armstrong, were duly elected; but that no other person had a majority of votes.

After two other ballotings, Robert Potter was duly elected the third engrossing clerk.

The following message of his excellency the governor was then received, read and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C. Nov 18, 1822.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina,

GENTLEMEN—Called together to consult for the general welfare from among our fellow-citizens in the various counties of the state, and well acquainted with their interest and wishes, you have ever been viewed as a most interesting body. It is with peculiar satisfaction that I once more witness your meeting, confident as I am, that under the guidance of our excellent constitution, you will steadily pursue the common good. Chosen from among the people for your knowledge of their interests and devotion to their welfare, we may with safety rely on your patriotism and firmness never to abandon or neglect them, or suffer yourselves to be warped by sectional prejudices and local views, losing sight of the good of the whole. For let us ever bear in mind that the good of the whole, if not immediately, will always eventually prove the good of every individual.

I beg leave to call your attention, in a few observations, to some of the most prominent objects which claim your deliberation, without pretending even to name many things which your wisdom will suggest as requiring legislative interference. But it will befound, that by effectively promoting a few objects of fundamental importance, others which are highly desirable and useful will follow of consequence, or at least, with much less immediate aid.

The improvement of the navigation of our rivers, an object which has for some years occupied much of the attention of the legislature, and excited a great deal of interest throughout the state, will no doubt again come before you. It is a desirable thing to all, that every facility within the power of the state should be afforded to our internal trade. It gives excitement to industry, and produces individual and state wealth—It improves the agriculture of the country, by making it the interest of every man to add to the productiveness of his lands.—As it enhances the value of the farmer's lands, it makes him content to live and labor on his fields, rather than abandon them for a trifle, and rove in quest of wealth in countries more convenient to market—it diffuses knowledge among the people, by throwing open the avenues of communication, and affording free scope to the interchange of opinions, and the circulation of useful information; and so intimately are the operations of government connected with the agriculture, the arts, and the commerce of the country, that the farmer, while his interest leads him to avail himself of every source of knowledge within his reach relating to his avocations, will necessarily be led, in proportion to his opportunities, to a knowledge of the nature and administration, of his government; taught to estimate his national blessings; to watch with an intelligent eye the conduct of those in office; and to guard against the artifices of designing and intriguing men. In fine, so general and extensive is the influence of convenient channels of intercourse that there are but few objects of legislation of common interest, with which the subject has not some important relation.

It is therefore unnecessary to say that I feel a deep interest in the internal improvement of the state, or to endeavour to impress more deeply on your minds its very great importance. The laudable zeal which you have so long manifested in this grand project, is an evidence that you are sensible of its importance, and will not neglect it. But as to the particular objects which should be first effected, there has, I know, been a diversity of opinion. We have, I think, all seen, that had our limited funds been originally directed to a few points of primary and more general importance, and not dispersed in small portions throughout the state, the result would have been more beneficial to every section. Had we begun at the mouths of our rivers, and proceeded upwards, every step would have given additional impulse to those immediately interested in the work, and this impulse would have continued to spread until the whole state would have felt it. For example—if the channel of the Cape Fear, between Wilmington and the Bar, could have been deepened, so as to admit vessels that could cross the bar to come up to the town with their loads, and to go out with the same freight, without the aid of lighters, it is easy to perceive to what great extent the effects would have been experienced, both in stimulating the navigation company to vigorous exertions in clearing the river higher up, and in affording better prices to the planter for his produce, and lessening the cost of salt and other articles. But the truth is, that by dividing our strength so much in attempting to effect every thing at once, we have effected, comparatively, nothing, and it is to be feared, that few facilities to trade exist now that did not exist before the commencement of our improvements. And what, but the one before assigned, can have been the cause of the failure of our works? We have for several years had the services of an able engineer, who has explored our rivers, pointed out the various obstructions to their navigation, and given instructions in what manner they were to be removed; a zealous and intelligent board of gentlemen have been watching over every project, and pushing them forward by all the means in their power, and still our progress is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. The reason is obvious—we have not concentrated our money in sums sufficiently large to effect the objects to which they have been applied. If a remedy is still within our power, it is for your wisdom to devise and apply it. I have already said more than I had intended, designing only to call your attention to the subject. The interest which I feel in improving the condition of the people, the sovereignty and strength of our country, will, I trust, claim your forbearance, and excuse the freedom and candour which I have used. The report of the board of internal improvements will shortly be submitted to your honourable body, which will afford you every information with regard to our public works.

Before we leave the subject of internal improvements, suffer me to call your attention to a subject which has hitherto been too little regarded, and to which some of the foregoing remarks have reference. I mean the opening and improving of our roads. While we are expending the public treasure in improving the navigation of our rivers, we owe it to those who live remote from navigable streams, and who, in many sections, find it necessary to go to market by land, to open roads which may intersect and unite at convenient points, and lead to good markets. By this means, too, we should keep in our own state a great deal of produce, which at present enriches other states, and draw capital to our market towns, which our own produce has helped to centre in theirs. Although it is desirable that every man should have a convenient channel to carry his surplus produce to market, even though he should be adding to the wealth of another state, yet it is but justice to ourselves, that while we expend the public wealth, we should, at least, give our own markets a fair competition. While our treasure is employed in public improvements, it is, surely, desirable that those improvements should be so directed as to repay us. It is, therefore, of the highest importance, while we open rivers which lead into other states, and give the farmers inducement to carry their produce away, that we should likewise make roads to our own market towns, give our merchants a fair competition, and add to our wealth; and this is still more desirable, when we consider that it would be to the manifest advantage of the planter, by giving him a choice of markets. I might point out particular roads which seem to claim your prompt assistance, but the circumstance that some of you come immediately from them, and are, therefore, much better prepared to explain and enforce their importance, renders it useless. Your own discernment will follow the subject throughout its extensive bearings, and your wisdom and attachment to the common weal, are a sufficient guarantee that you will give it your mature deliberation, and adopt such measures as are practicable and conductive to the great ends in view. The improvement of roads and rivers would soon enable our citizens to get out of debt, and would be the surest means, by affording a strong motive to industry, of keeping them from the ruinous and visionary schemes of speculation. Talk not of banks—of an increase of circulating medium, as a means of extricating them from their embarrassments. It will only 'put off the evil day' of payment. Our countrymen, taught in the school of sore experience, begin to see the wisdom of economy, and to feel the necessity of retrenchment. They are in the very situation, then, to return to habits of industry and morality: and they will do it, and will soon rid themselves of debt, if you will offer them every inducement, and every facility in your power. They will presently get into the good old ways of certainty and safety, and will be content with a more moderate increase of wealth.

By a judicious and well conducted plan of internal improvements—by opening, so far as our resources will permit, our roads and rivers, always taking care to begin with such works as are of the most general utility, the effects of which would be most extensively experienced, we should go far towards accomplishing another most important object of state policy, viz. the improvement of the agricultural condition of the country. The planting community are the very strength and sinews of the government, and in proportion as they are suffered to languish, must the government become feeble and inoperative, and all other objects of public utility experience a depression. The effect of roads and navigation on agriculture will always be mutually felt, and if the legislature would give to agriculture even a small share of direct aid and encouragement, there is no doubt the effect would be reciprocated in a much higher ratio. With the increase of agriculture, indeed, every thing else is made to flourish. Wealth, knowledge, and virtue conspire to make us happy, and perpetuate the inestimable boon of freedom and independence—contentment smiles in the cottage, and wealth diffuses its genial influence to all around—There is an inspiring beauty and harmony in the aspect of a well cultivated country which seem to be reflected from the countenances of the people; and I never presented to my imagination a more delightful image than that of flourishing fields, cultivated by free and happy people. Born in the country and raised a planter, I have always felt a degree of enthusiasm in contemplating this subject, bordering, perhaps, on extravagance. But its importance is by no means diminished by the coolness of deliberations; its consequence, indeed, is the more obvious and home-felt, for its practical and universal necessity goes into every man's door, and is experienced alike by all classes of society. Why our agriculture has been so long neglected by the legislature, and is so far behind-hand with respect to some of our sister states; and whether it be not high time that you should extend to it your fostering care, appear to me to be enquiries well worth your attention. Their solution I leave to your own wisdom, and the remedy or remedies your own judgment, far better than mine, will suggest. If the reclaiming of our exhausted lands could be commenced by offering premiums, or by any other better means, the beneficial results, I apprehend, would very soon appear. Could you induce farmers to make experiments on their lands, in new methods of cultivation, and the introduction of articles not of common growth, and which have been found to be profitable not only as valuable articles of produce, but as enriching the soil, a very great improvement would, without doubt, be thereby effected. But to you, gentlemen, with confidence and with pleasure, I submit the subject, without pretending to dictate to your wisdom, or believing that I can add to your zeal for the common good.

In connection with this and the subject of education, to which I must beg leave to invite your attention at the present session, I would mention one defect, which appears to me to exist generally in the education of our young men of liberal advantages: They know little or nothing of agriculture, and are not taught to hold it in proper estimation. The consequence is, that they nearly all devote themselves to the learned professions, and leave the calling of husbandry, equally as respectable and more useful, to those whom they consider their inferiors.—By this defect, and those consequent mistaken notions, we lose the talents and influence of many a young man, who lags and withers in one of the professions, when he might be an ornament and guide in the quiet walks of agriculture, and constitute one of that most excellent and useful class of society, *good citizens*. It is truly melancholy to witness the crowds of drones that hang upon the rear of the learned professions, burdens to themselves and burdens to society, because they are useless; and many of them—perhaps I might say a large majority—men of talents, but unhappily misapplied. I trust if they are beyond the saving influence of the legislature, that you have it still in your power to prevent their accumulation, and to diffuse the talents of our state into more extensive usefulness. Should the legislature even practically unite in the important truth, that it is of the last moment to the stability and security of our republican institutions, that all kinds of useful knowledge should be extended to our youth, the poorest as well as the richest, it is to be hoped that they will not overlook the article of agriculture; and in the present flourishing state of our University, when its wealth has received such an addition in western lands, its number of students such an increase, its buildings receiving such improvement and extension, and its able Faculty and Trustees are so zealous and indefatigable in raising its reputation, and extending the sphere of its usefulness, it appears to be an auspicious period to introduce the subject of agriculture within its walls, and lend it your aid. Were you even to devote a considerable sum of money to this purpose, how manifold would be the interest which the people would receive in its advantages? Young men of liberal education would leave our University with proper ideas of the dignity and usefulness of agricultural avocations, and with much useful knowledge relating thereto. They would go into the different parts of the state, and devote themselves to agriculture, and associate in societies with men of more limited opportunities, where their knowledge and their influence would be widely diffused, and give a life and vigor to agriculture, of which we can easily form some conception.—But I would not have you suppose that this subject is altogether neglected in our University.—We have there a professorship of chemistry and mineralogy, which bear an intimate relation to agriculture; and it gives me much pleasure to state, that I have been informed that the gentleman who has charge of that department of instruction, takes a lively interest in the improvement of the agriculture of the country, and devotes a part of his courses of lectures to that subject alone, and loses no opportunity of imparting to his pupils every article of knowledge which will be of service in the business of life. I am happy that I have it in my power to make known the fact, that our University is not confined to those studies which, though of the highest importance in a liberal education, have no immediate relation to the concerns of life. I have said the more on this subject, because it derives additional importance from the fact that we are, and, from our geographical situation must continue to be, an agricultural rather than a commercial people. I trust that this fact, and the intrinsic importance of the subject, will lead you to a serious investigation of it, and (or it is surely practicable) to give it your aid and protection.

With regard to education, although we have been considering an important part of it, you are by no means to stop here. Our constitution has made it your duty to encourage and promote every kind of useful learning. Its wise and patriotic framers, who were about to burst from the thraldom of oppression, and who were sensible of the enslaving influence of ignorance, ordained it to be their own duty and the duty of their sons, to whom they were soon to bequeath the inestimable legacy of freedom, to diffuse learning among the people—and they no doubt looked forward, in pleasing contemplation, to the period when their posterity should have schools and academies erected among them; when knowledge, at least of the more ordinary and indispensable kind, should be within the reach of the child of the poorest citizen—when "all useful knowledge should be duly encouraged and promoted"—the people acquainted with their rights, sensible of their national blessings, and therefore determined to perpetuate their institutions; and to keep the soil which their fathers had purchased with their blood and treasure, "the land of freedom, and the asylum of the oppressed." I fear, gentlemen, if those venerable fathers were to rise from their tombs, they would reproach us with supineness and neglect, and would not listen to our plea of want of power. We shall never know what power we have until we exert it; and it holds in political as well as physical strength, that it is increased by exercise. To all these subjects, then, which appear to me, I am sure, in a far more important light than my limits or language will allow me to express, let us give heed, and timely heed. Let us do something, however little—it may prove in time "as a grain of mustard seed.

But whilst we are sedulous to attain these grand objects, we should not lose sight of the fact that these and all our blessings and privileges are liable to invasion from abroad. We have experienced the injustice of foreign nations before, and we have no reason to conclude that this is never to be the case again. It is therefore important that we should direct our attention to the training of our militia. Our militia system as you well know, is still very defective. Let us ever recollect the advice of our political Father, to prepare for war in time of peace. By far the most important part of this preparation consists in training up a body of men that will always be ready in case of war, to send into the field an efficient force. It seems to be the policy of the general government to reduce the standing army of the Uni-

ted States, as being too expensive and dangerous to the republic. Whether this be sound policy or not, it certainly increases the importance of having a well organized militia. At present it is difficult to discover what advantage is derived from our system and practice, except in a few remarkable instances, where individual exertion and spirit presents a cheering prospect amid the surrounding gloom, and shows what may be done by proper endeavors. This is a subject of no small moment, and I trust will receive a share of your deliberations. It is to be hoped that we may never become a nation of soldiers by profession; or neglect the delightful arts of peace, while we pay some regard to those of war. And while we prepare for our enemies, we should cherish towards them generosity and forbearance, adopting the sentiment, "be able for thine enemy rather in power than use."

By an act of the general assembly, passed in the year 1819, it is made the duty of the overnor to procure places of deposit in the towns of Edenton, Newbern and Fayetteville for such arms as belonged to, or might become the property of the state, and cause such arms to be collected and removed to one of those places.—Since the adjournment of your last session, I have received a letter from the war department of the U. States, stating that the small arms, accoutrements and artillery procured during the last six years, agreeably to an act of Congress, passed in the year 1808 for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, were ready for delivery, and would be delivered so soon as returns of the militia of all the states should be made; by which they would be enabled to distribute the relative proportions to the respective states and territories, agreeably to the said act. By the law of this state above mentioned, they will be deposited at one of the places designated; unless otherwise directed by the general assembly.

Agreeably to the act of the last session of the general assembly, authorising the sale of so much of the Cherokee lands as had been surveyed and remained unsold, I gave notice according to law, of the time and place of holding said sales, and appointed col John Patton, of Buncombe county, commissioner to superintend the same. I expect to have it in my power, in a short time, to lay before you the report of the commissioner, which will doubtless give you all the information you may require. It is made the duty of the commissioner, by the act of assembly, to ascertain and report to the public treasurer what lands are in dispute between the Indians claiming under the treaties and persons holding under the state, and the treasurer is directed not to proceed in the collection of bonds due for such lands until the controversy is properly settled; and, in the event of the claimants under the state being ejected, to refund to them such sums as they have paid to the state with interest from the time of payment. It is recommended to your consideration whether it would not be to the advantage of the state to adopt some method of extinguishing the Indian claims, and satisfying our purchasers, who, from the uncertainty of their titles, are kept from settling on, and improving their lands, while the state is lying out of the purchase money. It is thought that a sum of money, far under the value of the lands in dispute, would be sufficient to buy out their claims, and prevent all further litigation; and if this be the fact it is surely of the highest importance that it should be effected.

Before I conclude I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing the very high gratification which I have received from the superior taste and judgment which have been displayed in the progress of our State House to its present near state of completion. It is with satisfaction I can testify, so far as my observation has gone, to the diligent endeavours of Mr Nichols, to have it completed by the present session; but the sickness with which we have been visited during the summer and fall, and from which but few have escaped, together with other unforeseen events, has prevented. Although neglect ought not, in any shape, to receive your sanction, yet I feel confident you will not withhold your indulgence where it should be extended. Of the talents of the architect, I need say nothing, when you have such an elegant specimen before you; but I cannot omit to say, that while we are furnishing the representatives of the people with a commodious and elegant building, suitable to the dignity of their body, it is surely a source of pleasure that we are, at the same time, giving encouragement to genius and attainments in one of the fine arts, which have hitherto been so little known or properly estimated, among us. Should it be necessary to make an additional appropriation for the finishing of the house, the propriety of making it is submitted to your consideration. It was thought that the sum appropriated at the last session would be sufficient, but in the progress of such a building as the one under view, additions and alterations will occur, so that it is impossible to calculate, exactly, what sum will be required, especially when so much remains to be done as did at the close of the last session.

Accompanying this communication are the resignations of such justices of the peace and field officers of the militia as have been received during the recess, together with my letter book, and such letters and documents as it is proper should be laid before you.

With the highest respect and consideration, I hav the honor to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, resolved, that so much of the governor's message as relates to the sale of the Cherokee lands be referred to a select committee; and Messrs. Mebane, Brickell, Cole, Carson and Baird were named as the committee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, resolved, that so much of said message as relates to the expenditure on public buildings be referred to a select committee; and Messrs. Fisher, Graham, Love, Sidbury and Williamson were named the committee.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, resolved, that so much as relates to the militia and the public arms be referred to a select committee; and Messrs. Barringer, Graves, Boykin, Henry and Sheppard were named the committee.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, resolved, that a select committee be appointed on the judiciary; and Messrs. Mebane, Henry, Brickell, Thornton and Gilchrist were named as the committee.

Mr. Sheppard presented a bill to repeal the second section of an act passed in the year 1821, respecting the supreme court, which bill was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. S. it was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 27.

Melancholy Accident.—We scarcely open a newspaper, without being presented with the recital of some fatal accident, resulting from the thoughtless or careless handling of fire arms. A melancholy instance of this kind occurred on Back creek, in this county, on Friday last. A young man, son of John Morrow, on Thursday had been out hunting wild turkies, and on his return had placed the gun, with his powder horn, in the kitchen loft. The gun was loaded with buck shot, but had no priming. On Friday, a younger brother, ten or eleven years old, discovered the gun and took it down; no priming being in it, he supposed it not to be loaded. Susan Rose, a girl of about fourteen years of age, who lived in the family, was in the kitchen, and he foolishly determined to frighten her, by putting powder in the pan and snapping it at her. This he accordingly did; and the whole load entering her left side, she fell, and instantly expired.

Mammoth Turnip.—A turnip was lately taken from the patch of Mr. John Campbell, of this county, which measured 28 1-2 inches in circumferance; and weighed 10 3-4lbs. Several others taken on at the same time weighed between 9 and 10lbs. Three of these filled a bushel tub.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

No. III.

To the Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.

SIR—In relating the events and circumstances in the life of an individual who has acquired distinction by the exercise of superior faculties, it is proper to notice every particular which has an influence on the progress of the mind.

The fatigue of attending to the practice of the law is, in our days, considered excessive. When Mr. Hooper came to the bar, and for several years after, it was infinitely greater. Then the luxury of carriages for travelling was not common. Mr. Hooper attended the county courts of Rowan, and other counties in the back country, at least one hundred and eighty miles distant from Wilmington; and he travelled always on horseback. Such fatigue was too great for a constitution naturally delicate.

The manners and customs of the people of Cape-Fear, at that period, were not more favourable to a proficiency in legal science, than was the organization of the courts. Hospitality carried to an extreme, and an excessive fondness for conviviality, were the characteristics of those days. In fact, every class of society became infected by the example; and numbers of old families, now reduced to comparative poverty, have reason to rue the prodigal liberality of their ancestors. Hospitality is indeed a virtue, which travellers and geographists, who have attempted to describe North-Carolina, very generally allow to her, however pernicious their praise may be in other respects.

The British governor Martin, on a visit to Wilmington, having occasion to reply to an address of the inhabitants, presented by Mr. Hooper, styled it "the region of politeness and hospitality." The commerce of Wilmington was then improving, and derived great advantage from a bounty on naval stores. Many of the families residing in it were possessed of fortunes, and all of them in respectable stations, obtained subsistence without painful exertion.

But the dissipation, which arose out of an excess of hospitality, exhibited a more animated picture in the surrounding country. Whole families, and frequently several families together, were in the practice of making visits; and like the tents of the Arabs, seemed continually in motion. The number of visitants, the noise and bustle of arrivals and greetings, the cries of the poultry yard, and the bleatings of the pasture, require some sounding polysyllable to convey an idea of the joyous uproar; some new coined word to distinguish their caravan approaches, from ordinary visits or formal visitations. Every visit was a sort of jubilee. Festive entertainments, balls, every species of amusement which song and dance could afford, was resorted to. The neighing courser and the echoing horn, the sports of the turf and the pleasures of the chase, were alternately the objects of eager pursuit. Every where, on the eastern and western branches of the river Cape Fear, were men of fortune, related by blood or connected by marriage, whose settlements extended almost as far as the then lowly hamlet of Cross Creek, since dignified by the name of Fayetteville, and now swollen into importance by a numerous population.

This general ease and prosperity, was highly favourable to the cultivation of polite literature, and to the develpoment of talents of a certain kind. The state of manners tended to awaken a spirit of improvement, which pervaded the whole community. Every family possessed a collection of the best English authors; besides which there was a public library, supported by a society of gentlemen, and styled "the Cape Fear Library." Wit and humor, music and poetry, were drawn into action, in social and convivial intercourse. Conversation was cultivated to a high degree. Emanating from letters or science, or rising out of the busy scenes of life, it always teemed with instruction and imparted delight. The point of honour was understood and recognized, and the slightest approach to indignity resented. In this exercise of colloquial talent, the ladies participated and heightened the pleasures. Then they were not, as now, early instructed, or perhaps were not instructed at all, in the rudiments of knowledge; but they derived from reading, and imbibed from an association with eminent persons of the opposite sex, a tincture of taste and elegance, and they had softness, sentiment, grace, intelligence,—every quality which in the female sex can inspire and exalt the enthusiasm of romantic passion.

In the hospitable conviviality of those times, allurements to dissipation were greater than social life usually presents. The actors were far above the cast of ordinary bon vivans. I once hoped to be able to present a biographical sketch of each of them; but my cares and avocations have compelled me to relinquish the task. Among these there was Eustace*, the correspondent of Stern, who united wit and genius and learning and science; Harnett†, who could boast a genius for music and a taste for letters; Lloyd‡, gifted with talents and adorned with classical literature; Pennington||, an elegant writer, admired for his wit and his highly polished urbanity; Maclaine§, whose criticisms on Shakespeare**, would, if they were published, give him fame and rank in the republic of letters; Boyd††, who, without pretentions to wit or humour, possessed the rare art of telling a story with spirit and grace, and whose elegiac numbers afforded a striking contrast to the vivid brilliancy of the scenes in which he figured; Moore‡‡, endowed with versatile talents, and possessed of extensive information; as a wit, always prompt in reply, as an orator, always "daring the mercy of chance;" Howe*, whose imagination fascinated, whose repartee overpowered, and whose conversation was enlivened by strains of exquisite raillery. Wit and humour, and music and poetry, displayed all their charms among the festive deities, and heightened the glow of delight. Is it to be wondered at, that the banquet was often carried to an injurious excess?

Mr. Hooper did not escape the contagion. He played his part among these distinguished wits, and shed a classic lustre over these refined revels. He kept, however, his professional pursuits in view, advanced himself, and was considered eminent in 1768. The cause of the state vs. M'Gufford, tried in the Superior Court of New-Hanover county, seemed first to establish his claims to eminence. It was a case of atrocious murder, committed by a master on his slave, tried before a court of oyer and terminer. In that cause he was counsel for the defendant; and he displayed such extent of research and such powers of argument, as excited universal admiration. Maurice Moore was also employed in the same cause, and displayed great dexterity. He thought, and he thought justly, that nature and feeling would resume their rights in time to defeat the power of eloquence. He therefore moved to set aside the commission of oyer and terminer, and succeeded.

Mr. Hooper distinguished himself, about the same time, at Halifax Superior Court, as counsel for the heirs of governor Dobbs, in a suit instituted for the recovery of a landed estate, against Abner Nash, who had married the widow of governor Dobbs. In this suit he was opposed by several advocates, and among the rest, by the defendant Abner Nash.

Such is the effect of impressions early received, that the name of Abner Nash always brings to my imagination the inflamed energy of Demosthenes, and produces some of that perturbation which is felt in reading his orations. The eloquence of Nash and that of Mr. Hooper must, indeed, have exhibited a very fine contrast. Nash was vehemence and fire; Mr. Hooper, was stately and diffusive elegance.

Having noted, in the commencement of this number, those particulars which influence the progress of the mind, let me here observe, that the adverse or the prosperous situation of communities depends very much on the state of manners. This observation will be illustrated by a hasty view of the comparitive situation of North and South Carolina at this period.

South Carolina, was destined to become a mine of wealth, in consequence of most laborious exertions in opening her swamp lands for the cultivation of rice. Economy preserved, what industry acquired.

On the contrary, the planters of Cape Fear, many of them holders of great possessions in lands and slaves, scarcely regarded these lands, though superior undoubtedly to those of South-Carolina, and producing a grain, larger, more solid and more nutritious. Content to raise from naval stores a sufficiency to pay the interest on continually increasing debts, they indulged themselves in habits of ease and dissipation. The consequence is, that while the fruitful lands of South Carolina afford an inexhaustible source of riches, the fertile soil of Cape Fear is destined to remain uncultivated, and to furnish evidence of its superior fertility only in its baneful effects on the health of the inhabitants.

CALLISTHENES.

* General Robert Howe.

† Cornelius Harnet, afterwards a member of congress.

‡ Colonel Thomas Lloyd.

|| William Pennington, comptroller of the customs of the port of Wilmington, and afterwards master of ceremonies at Bath.

§ Archibald Maclaine.

** Now in possession of his descendants.

†† The Rev. Adam Boyd.

‡‡ Judge Maurice Moore.

Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 16.

Fire.—On Thursday last, a little after ten o'clock in the evening, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. It originated in a house not occupied, which was built by John Hogg, esq. and was lately the residence of Wm. Wingate, deceased. There is but one opinion among our citizens, which is, that it is the work of some vile incendiary.—The above building, and eleven others, situated on Vinegar Hill, were entirely consumed, leaving only standing on the Hill, the dwelling of James Dickson, esq. and a small building on the south west corner of Hogg's alley. The three first mentioned buildings were, at times, in extreme danger—fortunate changes of the wind, and great exertions, alone saved them.

Fire again—On Friday morning last, about 7 o'clock, the cry of fire was again given. It originated in the stable attached to the house owned by Joseph Jacobs, and occupied by Mr. George Lyde. The building was consumed, and the kitchen pulled down for the preservation of the dwelling house. Whether it was the work of design, or accident, has not been ascertained.

Recorder.

It would not be much too early to hear the sleigh-bells enlivening our streets, and yet so extraordinary is the season, that we yesterday saw *ripe cherries* that were plucked from a tree in this city—and in an eastern paper a writer states that he had gathered a few days before a plentiful supply of *strawberries*.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

Another distressing Accident.—On Saturday last, a young man of the name of John Lorenz, residing within a few miles of the city of Lancaster, accidentally shot himself, by forcing the butt end of his gun into a thicket, in order to frighten out a rabbit, the gun went off and lodged the contents in his breast; he had not been more than three months married.

Phil. Daily Adv.

The Western Herald, a paper published in Ohio, gives a flattering account of the flourishing state of Steubenville, which has recently become one of the largest manufacturing towns in the United States. Superfine cloth, not inferior to the best English fabric, is here manufactured—Besides the woollen manufactory, they have a steam flour mill and cotton factory, a paper mill, an foundery, brewery, &c. The situation is represented as healthy and pleasant, provisions cheap and transportation easy—population between 2 and 3,000.

Columbian Press.

Duelling.—The editor of the Connecticut Journal is authorised by a few gentlemen in the city of New-Haven, who have associated themselves to discountenance *Duelling*, to offer a premium of FIFTY DOLLARS for the best *Farce* which shall be produced within one year, from the 7th inst. founded upon certain facts which have recently occurred and are of universal notoriety. The money to be paid whenever the farce is accepted by a committee of three disinterested persons appointed by the association. The Editor of that paper therefore holds himself responsible for the above sum, to be paid in compliance with the above terms.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
November 20	55	63	65
21	62	65	66
22	69	72	73
23	55	57	61
24	49	55	57
25	49	62	66
26	52	66	69

Negroes to Hire and Land to Rent.

ON Monday the 23d of December, at the house of Mrs. Jane Ray, will be hired for the year 1823, the negroes belonging to the late David Ray; and will be rented several tracts of land and a mill.

And on the 28th of December, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, will be hired the negroes of Strudwick's heirs.

James Webb.

Nov. 26. 46—4w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, or was stolen from the subscriber, about the 9th of November, inst. a bright mulatto negro man by the name of *CALEB*. This boy is about 25 years of age, about six feet high, had on when he went away a dark homespun coat and pantaloons, and a black smooth fur hat. He is a blacksmith, and a tolerably good shoe maker by trade; is active and sensible, trim made and somewhat knock kneed. It is supposed that he may have procured a free pass. Any person who will apprehend the said boy and deliver him to the subscriber in Caswell county, or secure him in any jail where he can get him, shall receive the above reward.

David Mitchell.

Caswell county, N. C. Nov. 25. } 46—3wp

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the meadow of the subscriber, four miles from Hillsborough, on the Chapel Hill road, on Thursday night the 21st inst. a bright bay horse, upwards of five feet high, seven years old last spring, star on his face and snip on his nose; on his right hind thigh is a place worn by the geer; his fore feet shod; hind feet worn considerably for want of shoes. Fifteen dollars reward will be given for the recovery of said horse, and all reasonable expenses paid.

John Barton.

Nov. 25th, 1822. 46—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 5th of December, at the plantation of the subscriber two and a half miles north of Hillsborough, all his stock of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Fodder, Oats, Hay, one four horse Wagon, Ploughs, and Farming Utensils. A credit of six months will be given, upon bond and security.

Richard Peacock.

Nov. 12th, 1822. 44—w

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

INTEMPERANCE.

Oh, who can tell the nameless ills that flow
From curst intemperance? cause of half our wo.
Say ye, who hourly sip the pois'nous bowl,
To lull or drown the sorrows of the soul,
When sense returns, then does not conscience wake,
And louder than dread Sinai's thunders speak,
And tell thee that a wife and offspring dear,
For thee had pass'd the night in grief and fear,
And shed (tho' undeserved) affection's tear?
Has it ne'er shown thee, pierced with sorrow's dart,
A father's breast—a mother's bleeding heart?
Has it ne'er brought to thy astonish'd view,
The frowns of him who gave his life for you?
Ah, yes!—then say when that dread hour shall come,
When Gabriel's voice shall raise thee from the tomb,
And thou be summon'd to Jehovah's throne,
For thy intemperance, how wilt thou atone?
Wilt thou then offer sorrow as excuse
For making of thy blessings an abuse?
Or wilt thou bring misfortune as a plea
For trampling on the gifts of Deity?
Wilt thou, unmoved, at heaven's tribunal stand
And charge thy sin to the Almighty's hand?
No, no!—O then the pois'nous bowl forswear,
Ere yet too late:—and when oppress'd with care,
Go to thy closet—not to sip the bowl—
But unto Him pour forth thy pensive soul,
Who never has, nor will refuse to hear
The humble offerings of a heart sincere:
Whose approbative smile can dry the tear
That trembles on the suff'rer's grief-worn cheek,
And to his soul in mercy's soothing accents speak.

Week's Journal of a Woman in narrow Circumstances.

Sunday. Rose pretty early, resolved to go to church with my family, but a little chagrined when I reflected that Kitty's gown was very so so. Tom's breeches wanted seating. Harry's coat much the worse for wear. little Ned and Bill's shoes cobbled extremely, and were apt to run down at heel; however ill health only should prevent our joining in public worship, therefore, brushed them up as well as possible: husband and self headed them to church. An excellent sermon from Dr. Harrison; the text, "take no thought for to morrow, &c."—much comforted by it;—dined on a shoulder of mutton and potatoes—good appetites and thankful hearts At church again in the afternoon—Mrs. Dulcet's to tea. Mem. most excellent woman; cheerful, pious and friendly—two hours shed away imperceptibly in cheerful chat, without detraction: not always the case at the tea table. Heard the young folks read, and to bed about ten.

Monday. Waked full of distressing thoughts; the good sermon obliterated or swallowed up by barking care. Kitty sixteen—no portion—full of sensibility—loves reading, has a taste for books—of a delicate frame, and cannot labour as an household drudge—likes the needle, and is ingenious and industrious; but no friend to put her in a way wherein her talents might turn to emolument. Tom of age to go apprentice, but no money for a premium—Harry wishing for school books which cannot be bought—little Ned and Billy only anxious for bread, shoes and stockings.—Throw aside those tormenting reflections a little—breakfast—all faces cheerful but my poor man's. Sat down to mending old linen till one—dine on cold mutton—walked out with my daughter. Mem. The Spring unfolds its beauties with equal benevolence to all, and the pure snow drop courts the hand of the indigent with as much complacency as that of the minion of fortune. Drank tea. Query, is not that an unwarrantable indulgence? but we have often short dinners. Our small beer is indeed small.—Thus do we always find excuses for our most favorite gratifications.—At the needle till night, ate a crust of bread and to bed.

Tuesday. Rose at six, called the poor maid—the servant of such poor people is entitled to that epithet. Set her to washing the linen, (not an immense quantity) while Kitty and self bustled in other household matters.—Breakfasted—the children at school. The butcher brought in his bill, viz. a quarter's, amounting to 5*l.* 13*s.*—told him I would give it to Mr. Johnson—he looked surly—desired him to send a neck of mutton—believed he had not one—might have a breast; however, a neck was sent. Broth for dinner. Mrs. Dulcit sent for us to tea—Johnson, self, and Kitty went; forgot as usual in her sweet society, the cares that weighed me down.—She too has been a disciple in the school of adversity, and her heart is meliorated without losing its cheerfulness, nor will she allow of sorrow but for guilt, or the death of friends. Supped with her, and grieved at the report that prevails of one of the royal family being dead, and general mourning. Mem. Hard upon us, to be obliged to get mourning, and yet it can't be dispensed with in my husband's situation. Johnson (who sometimes extracts a jest from his own poverty) said it would be a good scheme to get some hatter to immerse us in his dye kettle, just as we were, at which he laughed Supped there, came home late, the children all asleep, and so closes Tuesday.

Wednesday. A fine morning to dry our poor linen. Breakfasted as usual. This morning's post brought a letter from uncle Stapleford—presses for one year's interest for the loan of fifty pounds (five years since) which, if he has not in a week, he says he will seize for the principal. Mem. He is worth 20,000*l.* has no family, has had five per cent. punctually paid for the said five years: I am his next heir, but shall, most probably, wade through to the end of my difficulties and go to sleep before. Must write a supplicating letter for forbearance for I am sure we cannot pay it directly. At a loss for dinner, however sprats cried, and bought enough to feed us all for seven pence. Told Kitty I would speak to Mrs. K—n the next day for some plain work for her to do. Importuned by a poor beggar (with many tears) for a dry crust—wept with her—gave a slice from the loaf, and the remaining sprats; the boys will come home hungry, but there is cheese, tea will supply my supper. My poor Johnson came home much dejected. Stitch the taylor, whom he owes seven pounds, had insulted him at a public house—desired not to mind it—put him in mind that on Friday he would receive twenty pounds. But then there is the butcher's bill. Would not remind him of that then A melancholy evening. To bed at eleven, after talking over all our embarrassments, to which appeared no end.

Thursday. Rose, I trust, in no ill frame of mind. Our habitation gloriously illumined by the morning sun.—Poured out my heart to that great Being of whom the sun, powerful as he is, can give us but a faint idea. Thankful that we wanted not a meal, which, though scanty, thousands wanted. Breakfasted, ironed linen; afraid to send to Haunch's for a joint of meat; at last took courage, procured a piece of beef, which, with the addition of a pudding, will furnish out to-morrow's dinner. In the afternoon, dressed a little and waited on Mrs. Keen—coldly received—asked her for work for Kitty; she is surprised that I let the girl wear her hair so high—wonders now she is so old I do not do without a servant—thinks we might get Tom out without much money—many London trades men would be glad of such a lad; he might be an errand boy at first indeed; but as he can write so well and so forth, he would get higher. Johnson himself she thought might teach the little ones, and save their schooling—and he will have time enough, perhaps, soon, as she hears there is a new regulation in his office, by which means his duty will be less, and consequently his appointment reduced. This news, and her insults, melted me into tears. She asked me to tea, of which I accepted, not being willing to distress my little ones by returning with a crying face. Wiped up my tears, and received from her a dozen shirts for my daughter to make. Mem. This woman was my mother's servant, but had married a man who made his way in the world in the same manner as she had chalked out for Tom, and left her rich. Supped with some degree of cheerfulness, and retired to rest.

Friday Slept late—agreeable dreams. Ought I to murmur, if a serene night succeeds a sorrowful day? Poor Johnson received his pittance—in a thousand straits how to apply it in the best manner. At last, paid Haunch's whole account—half Scotch's bill—poor Susan's year's wages, no less than three pounds—half a year's rent amounted to four ditto—several small accounts with the grocer, &c. No money to come for many months. Wrote to Mr. Stapleford, must squeeze out a trifle for necessary odd matters—the children must have shoes, and I have not a decent apron to tie on—my green gown must be turned, and perhaps Kate's striped may bear it too; but that we can do ourselves. For dinner cold beef and hot potatoes. Bought myself an apron, Kitty a hat, and the boys each a pair of shoes—drank tea with Mrs. Latter, who showed me many things which I truly wanted; but I will not contract debts without a prospect of payment. Treated ourselves with a bowl of small punch this evening—forgot our cares—retired late, and slept soundly.

Saturday. Waked Kitty betimes to sit close to her needle. Whilst we were cheerfully at breakfast, comes a letter from Mr. Collins in London, to whom my husband was bound for a hundred pounds for his cousin and friend Bristow, giving us to understand that Bristow was gone off, and he (Mr. Collins) had not the money immediately, he would bring an execution into the house. Overwhelmed with this intelligence, and the more so as I had persuaded my poor man to be engaged from a grateful motive, as Bristow was the means of procuring him his present establishment—burst into tears—Mr Stapleford will be exasperated beyond measure—desired Mr. Johnson to take an account of every thing, give them all, and let us crowd into a garret and live on bread and water. But see the ways of Providence, before I had well done speaking, comes a special messenger from my uncle's house, with the news of his death, and that he had left me every thing. Mr. Johnson set out immediately. Dined luxuriously with my children, though not on dainties; our gratifications were of a mental kind. Mrs. Dulcet congratulated me with heart felt joy. Mrs. Keen likewise paid her compliments, and so great an alteration has taken place in a few hours, that Kitty is genteel, sensible and well educated, my boys are fine, promising children, and I have always been the best of managers, wives, and mothers. Such is the miraculous effect o money. But I from the bottom of my heart say, Lord, be with me in all time of our wealth.

Such is the week's journal, upon which we shall make no comments.

THE SABBATH.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

To those beings who are fatigued by the exhausting cares, vicissitudes, and the thousand nameless anxieties attendant on business, how desirable is rest. This state of the mind has been in all ages, the subject of extravagant eulogy. Horace in one of his finest odes, represents this quietude as the great object which all mankind are struggling to obtain. —So necessary is this state of repose to recruit and invigorate exhausted nature, that one half of the transitory life that we inhabit, is made up of shadows and oblivion. On the pillow the way worn, wandering, desponding and uneasy heart finds rest—at this season, the monarch forgets his crown and sceptre, and the slave his servitude and chains—it is a season of science, interrupted only by the cries of the watchman announcing the hours of the night.

On the rise of to-morrow's sun, we shall witness that general, comprehensive and pervading tranquility, which it is the boast of all christian nations to enjoy. Even the lower order of animated nature, participate in this pleasure—the weary horse, whose sides have been chaffed and worn by the labor of the week, of which unlike man he complains not, is released from the service of the gears; and the honest and ruminating ox, chews his chud in quietude, undisturbed by the tyranny of man; the sledge of the blacksmith, reposes beside his anvil, and the fires are extinguished. A quiet calm, seems as it were breathed from the heavens, on all sublunary objects, as if nothing was destined to interrupt the sacred composure of the day. At the appointed hour, we are summoned by the melody of the bells, pealing to the clouds of heaven the glad tidings of man's salvation. We know that on this day, all the christian world, however divided by intervening oceans and mountains—by kingdoms, empires, languages, or by sects, are all united in one solemn act of offering up the tribute of their gratitude, to the munificent Father of the universe. Millions and millions of fellow beings, unknown to each other as brethren, friends and countrymen—many with opposing interests, the citizens or subjects of foreign governments, are engaged in the contemplation of a time, when all these distinctions shall cease—when the troubles that now agitate and divide us will end—when the good and just of all denominations shall meet together, glorified spirits in the presence of their common Creator. On this side of the grave, we can feel but imperfectly such sentiments—there are so many counteracting interests to reconcile—so much to be explained, and forgiven—so much, acquiring a deep and thorough knowledge of ourselves, that we behold this glorious light of benevolence and follow the beam only at intervals. But it is still delightful to contemplate, that there is a day set apart from the seven, and devoted to such feelings, when the united prayers of so many millions ascend to the father of mercy. The times have been, when christians did not enjoy such blessings—they met in caverns and in dungeons of the earth to worship, where in secrecy and in silence, the prayers were offered up. Compare this period of tremor and dismay, with what the streets of Baltimore will present on the morrow. We shall behold the various congregations of christians moving in the face of the sun, to their respective places of public worship, many of them walking arm in arm, until they separate, to enter their respective churches, where this sacrifice is to be made. Is not this a spectacle on which our common Father looks down with delight. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will towards men, were the tidings in which the rejoicing angels announced the birth of our Saviour, who is emphatically styled the Prince of Peace. If we take that bright and glorious example for our guide, we shall find the whole character irradiated with love. "Father forgive them for they know not what they do," was the prayer that he breathed for his murderers, in the midst of his expiring agonies. While we follow his snow white banner as it is unfurled from the skies, let us remember the caution which our Saviour gave to his disciples—"see that ye fall not out by the way."

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

At the anniversary meeting of the Southampton Auxiliary Bible Society, on Thursday, the Rev. Leigh Richmond related to the meeting the following anecdote:

By a sudden burst of water into one of the Newcastle Collieries, 35 men and 41 lads were driven into a distant part of the pit, from which there was no possibility of return, until the water should have been drawn off. While this was being effected, though all possible means were used, the whole number gradually died, from starving or from suffocation. When the bodies were drawn from the pit, seven of the youths were discovered in a cavern, separate from the rest. Among these was one of peculiarly moral and religious habits, whose daily reading of the sacred Scriptures to his widowed mother, when he came up from his labour, had formed the solace of her lonely condition. After his funeral a sympathizing friend of the neglected poor went to visit her; and while the mother showed him as a relic of her son, his bible, worn and soiled with constant perusal, he happened to cast his eyes on a candle box, with which, as a miner, he had been furnished, and which had been brought up from the pit with him; and there discovered the following affecting record of the filial affection and steadfast piety of the youth. In the darkness of the suffocating pit, with a bit of pointed iron, he had engraved on the box his last message to his mother, in these words—"Fret not my dear mother; for we were singing and praising God, while we had time. Mother, follow God more than ever I did. Joseph, be a good lad to God and mother." Mr. Richmond produced the box, which he had borrowed of the widow, under a solemn promise of returning a relic so precious to a mother's heart.

Lond. paper.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

A member of one of the learned professions was driving his dennet along the road at Tooting in Surrey, when he overtook a pedlar with his pack, and inquired what he had to sell. The man produced, among other things a pair of cotton braces; they were six pence, he said. The gentleman paid the money, and then said, "You have, I suppose, a license."—"Yes," was the reply, hesitatingly. "I should like to see it." After some further delay it was produced. "My good fellow, all's right. I see. Now, as I do not want these things, you may have them again for three pence." The bargain was struck; but how surprised was the querist to find a summons to attend the county magistracy sitting at Croydon. The gentleman was convicted in the full penalty, for selling goods on the king's highway without a hawker's license. He is a lawyer.

BEARDS.

Among all nations, beards have been the subjects of laws and fashions, and the causes of distress. But perhaps the most extended injury they have yet done, was that arising from the shaving and cropping which Louis the Seventh of France performed in obedience to the injunctions of his bishops. For, with this uncommon appearance, he appeared so ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of his consort, Eleanor of Aquitaine, that she disregarded his honor and her own to such a degree, that the king obtained a divorce. She then married the count of Anjou, who shortly after ascended the English throne as Henry II. to whom she gave for her dower, the provinces of Poiton and Guienne; and this was the origin of those wars which, for three hundred years, ravaged France, and which cost that nation three millions of men.

Two Irishmen, who were travelling together, had got out of money, and being greatly in want of a drink of whiskey, devised the following ways and means: Pat catching a frog out of the brook went forward, and stopping at the first tavern, asked the landlord what "crature" that was? It is a frog, replied the landlord. No, sir, said Pat, it is a mouse. It is a frog, rejoined the landlord. It is a mouse, said Pat, and I will leave it to the first traveller who comes along, for a pint of whiskey. Agreed said the landlord. Murphy soon arrived, and to him was the appeal made. After much inspection and deliberation, it was decided to be a mouse, and the landlord in spite of the evidence of his senses, paid the bet.

A BREAKFAST.

A farmer's servant having a cheese set before him to take his breakfast, and sitting a long time over it, his master asked him when he intended to have done. "Sir," said he, "a cheese of this size is not so soon eaten as you may think."

A sailor once had a high dispute with his wife, who wished him to the devil. Plague on me, Poll, said he, if I don't think I should fare pretty well with the old fellow, as I married into the family!

If the fair sex encouraged the most deserving by their smiles, and gave their hands to merit rather than to wealth, we should perceive the young men more anxious to vie with each other in commendable actions, rather than in ostentation, which is productive of envy.

The Examination

OF the Students under the care of the Rev. William Bingham, will be held on the 9th and 10th of next month.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

Nov. 13. 44—3w

COTTON GIN.

THE subscribers have put into operation in Hillsborough a Cotton Gin, where cotton will be cleaned at short notice.

Kirkland & Webb.

Nov. 13. 44—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough: the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables and all other necessary out-houses; with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel. W. P.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44—tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have removed to Tennessee and my wife Anna has refused to go with me, I therefore warn all persons not to trust her or supply her with any thing on my credit, as I have offered her my house and home, and the benefit of all my small means if she would go with me; and upon her refusal, have left in her possession, and for her use, the tract of land on which she lives, all the stock that I got by her and more, her household and kitchen furniture, and provisions sufficient for a year.

Alexander Pickard.

Orange county, N. C. } 44—
Oct. 29, 1822. }